## TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A year has elapsed since we first issued our Prospectus for the publication of the Mansonian. During this eventful period we have been engaged in a severe conflict, as interesting and important to the Republic, as any that has transpired since its organization. The cause, and our course, have attached to us many interests which will not permit us to retire as we contemplated.

A period has arrived, therefore, when it has become necessary, in justice to ourself and the public, to indicate our course for the future.

It is well rethembered that the Madisonian was established in the conviction that the great character and interests of the country, as well as the success of

established in the conviction that the great character and interests of the country, as well as the success of the administration, required another organ at the seat of the National Government. Born in the Republican faith, and nurtured in Republican doctrines, we were desirous of seeing the leading principles of the party to which we were attached, preserved and carried out, not only in theory, but in practice. We pledged ourself to sustain the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, as delineated by Mr. Manson, and earne here in good faith to support the present administration upon the principles which governed the party which elected Mr. Van Buren, and upon the pledges by which that election was secured. We have, throughout, strictly adhered to those principles. Had the Executive of this nation done the same; had he received in the spirit in which it was offered, the advice of his best friends, the continuance of this paper would not have been necessary, ance of this paper would not have been necessary, nor should we have beheld the distracted counsels by which he is governed, or have seen the disjointed and defeated party by which he is surrounded.

and defeated party by which he is surrounded.

No Chief Magistrate, since the days of Washingno, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr. Van Buren. A combination
of circumstances, which seldom transpire, clearly
indicated the way to the affections of the people, and
gave him the power to have disarmed opposition by
the very measures which would have established his
popularity. But, ill-omened and evil counsels prevailed, and the hopes of that political millennium,
which many Republicans cherished as the fulfilment
of their creed were disappointed and postponed.

Whilst the Madisonias and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country,

Whilst the Madisonian and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country,
the Executive and his advisers were urging forward
measures directly calculated to destroy it—to keep
the country convulsed and prostrate—measures,
subversive of the principles of Republican government, and tending to the establishment of an unmittigated despotism. Accompanied as they were by a
war upon the capture system of the country, and an unusual spirit of intolerance, denunciation and proscription, justice could not have required nor honesty expected any support from consistent Republicans. In that spirit of independence and love of freedom which characterized the founders of our institutions, we resisted these nefarious attempts to depreciate and destroy them, with the best of our ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations unauthorized by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress;

In his recommending the Sub-Treasury scheme, contemplating a union of the purse and the sword.

contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government, and still persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been four times condemned by the Representatives of the people;
In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be

passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the State institutions, and be able to control over all the State institutions, and be able to crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdic-tion over them from the hands of the State tribunals; In his breaking faith with the States, by recom-mending a repeal of the distribution law; In his repeated recommendations of the issue of Treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice

of depreciated government paper money, for a circulating medium; thus exercising a power derived only from a loose construction of the Constitution, and repudiated by the best Republican authorities;

In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank with an irredeemable paper-money circulation;
In his effort to overthrow the State Bank Deposite
system, established by President Jackson, and take
the public moneys into his actual custody and con-

trol;
In his attempt to divorce the government from the

interests and sympathies of the people;
In his attempt to create a "multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance;"
In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and alter, fundamentally, the

our most variable laws, and after judiciantentary, the powers of our governments;" In his display of sectional partiality; In his cold indifference to the interests and wants

of the people during a period of extreme suffering; In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and even-tually, to crush the State banks, through the revenue

power of the government, and embarrass the resumption of specie payments; In permitting the patronage of his office to come in conflict with the freedom of elections;

In his open contempt of the will of the people as

expressed through the ballot box;
In his attempt to cram obnoxious measures down
the throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate;
In his refusal to acquiesce in the decisions of the
majority, and

In his retusal to acquire and majority; and
In the despotic attempt of his partisans in the U.
S. Senate, on the 2d July, inst. to seize the public treasure, by abolishing all law for its custody and

treasure, by abolishing all law for its custody and safe keeping.

He has abandoned the principles by which he came into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has so obstinately persevered in his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracing it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add, what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that contrary to all preconceived opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself the most inaccessible, both to friends and adversaries, of all the

inaccessible, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.
And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the nation come, but that their Chief Magis-

trate is either wanting in integrity, or wanting in we need not say that we expected different thing We need not say that we expected different thing of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges, to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has heeded not this rule of the American people, must and ought to meet its reward and sink in indiscriminate

and everlasting overthrow. The financial policy of this Administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of necessity, diency, utility, practical philosophy, or sound of my. Its plain object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banking system.

require, of course, too great a sacrifice from the American people to be, for a moment, tolerated. The great desideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system that will equalize, as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, is de-manded by the practical wants of the people, and, sooner or later, in one form or another, will be obtained by them. To accomplish this end, and to "preserve and regulate" the credit system of the country, which this administration has attempted to

we feel constrained to continue our labors.

No Administration of this Government can prosper, none deserve to succeed, that is not Consgava-rive, both in theory and practice. Enlightened im-provements, and liberal practicable reforms may be permitted and encouraged in our system, but violent measures of destruction, and unrestrained extremes of innovation, should not be suffered with impunity

impair, will be one of the great objects for which

by those who wish to preserve unimpaired the most free and perfect form of government, yet devised for the enjoyment and protection of mankind Political toleration should be as liberal and exten-

Ultraism in whatever party or shape it may appear, should be repudiated and sturdily opposed.

The science of Government should not be permitted to degenerate among us in a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real statesmen into a selfish and perpetual scramble for office. Let the example and the fate of this administration be a monument and a warning through all

Our labors shall continue for the promotion of sound principles, and the general welfare of the country, rather than the selfish ends of personal or party

The support of Republican principles, as deline-ated by the father of the constitution, would be in-consistent with the support in any contingency of

## THE MADISONIAN.

VOL. II.—NO. 19.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1838.

WHOLE NO. 158.

man whose whole course of measures has been

a man whose whole course of measures has been but a continual violation of every sound tenet of Republicanism, and one continued crusade against popular rights and national interests.

At a proper time, the Madisonian will be prepared to sustain, for the highest offices in the government, such "honest and capable" candidates as public sentiment shall seem to indicate—such as shall seem best calculated to concentrate the greatest Democratic Republican support—to overthrow the measures which have, thus far, proved destructive to the best interests of the country, and at the same time to send which have, thus far, proved destructive to the best interests of the country, and at the same time to send into retirement the men who have attempted to force them upon a reluctant and a resisting people.—Above all, such as shall be most likely to preserve the Construction of the country to perpetuate its Union, and to transmit the public liberties, unimpaired to posterity. We constantly remember the name we have assumed; and we shall be unworthy of it, whenever the preservation of the constitution ceases to be our first and chief object.

We are not to be understood, in any view, as forsaking Demogratic Republican principles. The

we are not to be understood, in any view, as for-saking Democratic Republican principles. The merit of apostacy belongs to the Executive, and the friends, whose political fortunes he has involved. Those principles, in any event, we shall firmly ad-here to, and consistently and ardently support. In endeavoring to accomplish these great objects, there will undoubtedly be found acting in concert, wany who have bestofere differed on other maters.

there will undoubtedly be found acting in concert, many who have heretofore differed on other matters. That they have honestly differed, should be a sufficient reason for not indulging in crimination and recrimination in relation to the past. Let former errors, on all sides, be overlooked or forgotten, as the only means by which one harmonious movement may be made to restore the Government to its ancient purity, and to redeem our republican institutions from the spirit of radicalism, which threatens to subvert them.

tions from the spirit of radicalism, which is subject them.

That small patriotic band, that have dared to separate themselves from a party to serve their country, now occupy a position not less eminent than responsible. They hold the Balance of Political Power. Let it not tremble in their hands! And as they hold they there country as may the Balance of Eternal

The Madisonian will continue to be published three times a week during the sittings of Congress, and twice a week during the recess, at \$5 per annum, payable, invariably, in advance.

A weekly edition is also published, at \$3 per annum.

Tri-weekly, for the term of six months, \$3; and weekly, for six months, #2.
No subscription will be received for any term short

of six months.

The Subscribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent banks, post paid, at our risk; provided it shall appear by a postmaster's certificate, that such remittance has been duly mailed.

A liberal discount will be made to companies of five or more transmitting their subscriptions together. Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper gratis for every five subscribers, or, at that rate per cent. on subscriptions generally.

ent on subscriptions generally.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual Letters and communications intended for the es-tablishment will not be received unless the postage

## HÆMORRHOIDS.

HEMORRHOIDS.

TAY'S LINIMENT.—No Fiction.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

friend and attendant, Solomon 1838, the addiscovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. Externally in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once. All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers, or colds.

Croup and Hooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducin Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm." The Piles.—The price \$1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

cessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

Caution.—None can be genuine without a splendid

SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden lane, one door be-low Pearl street, New York, and by one Druggist in every with in the Union.

All Editors who will insert the above 6 months, in a

weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article.

For sale by

Mashington City.

## HEADACHE.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constituwhich has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectually in every
instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is
not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily
avocations of one using it; it must be persevered in, and
the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances
are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured, although of years
standing, by the use of Dr. Spohn's celebrated remedy.—
One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none
of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has
given directions for his agents to refund the price to any
one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He
hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the
distressed sufferers who are laboring under headache.
E. Spohn, M. D., Inventor and Proprietor, 2 Fletcher
street, near Maiden lane, 1 door below Pearl street, New
York.

York.

All Editors who will insert the above one year, in a
weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen the remedy.

For sale in Washington by J. L. PEABODY.

MODERN PRACTICAL SURGERY.—A Synopsis of —, by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; 1 vol. of 343 pages; price 75 cents, is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. Larrey's Surgical Memoirs of the Campaigns in Russia, Germany and France, 1 octavo volume of 300 pages, with many plates; price 87 cents.

Doctor Barton's "Flora of North America," 3 quarto volumes, filled with plates; price eight dollars, (original price \$14.

price \$14.

And many other works of Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, &c. &c. in all cases as low and sometimes below the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices.

oct 3 CHEAP BOOKS.—All the Novels and Select Work

Oil BAY BOURS.—All the Novels and Select Works
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containing also an engraved Portrait, and Memoir of the
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Also, the complete Novels and Select Works of Fielding, in 2 large volumes of the same size and get up in a Also, the complete Novels and Select Works of Fielding, in 2 large volumes of the same size and got up in similar style with the above, with an Essay on his Lifand Genius, by Arthur Murphy; and a Biography of the author, by Sir Walter Scott; Portrait, &c. &c. Price for the set 3 dollars.

GIESLER'S BOOK OF ECCLESIASTICAL HIS. TORY, in 3 octavo volumes---is for sale by F. TAYLOR,

At 7 dollars per copy, the original price being 10 dollars

A MERICAN ALMANAC for 1839 and Reposite A of Useful Knowledge is received from Boston this morning and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Containing more than the usual amount of new and valuable Statistical, Commercial, Historical, Agracultural, Meteorological, Astronomical and Scientific information; price one dollar; put up in a form which can be readily transmitted by mail.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, from the creation of the

World to the beginning of the Eighteenth century, by Lord Woodhouselee, in 2 octave volumes, Just published (1838) price \$3.50, oct 6 F. TAYLOR.

1 VOLUME OF THE NEW-YORK MIRROR was issued on the thirteenth day of June. It contained a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American Poet, engraved by Parker from a painting by Harding; and a Vignette Titlepage; these will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steet, by the best Artists, designed and engraved from original paintings for the work. Etchings on Wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcomit g volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful, and popular Music, arranged for the Pianoforte, Guitar, Harp, etc.

sides hity pieces of rare, beautitut, and popular Music, arranged for the Pianoforte, Guitar, Harp, etc.

The new volume will contain articles from the pens of well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetick—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientick and Literary Intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the Fine Arts, that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvement in Science, Art, Mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those

a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid, to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, in all cases, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Eprs Sargent, and will contain, as here to one, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay. Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Innan, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendor of its embellishments, the beauty of its musick, and the elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in all respects, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror. In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible

amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and, if it were, it would not be necessary for a journal that is so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labor, talent, industry, nor expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of polite, and elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodical press of the United States—intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle countrywomen, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

opposite sex. CONDITIONS. CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1
Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly
printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished, once
every three mouths, with a splendid super-royal quarto
Engraving, and every week with a popularpiece of Musick,
arranged for the Pianofote, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each
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copious Index, are furnished. The terms are FIVE doilars per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of
the city of New York. Communications, post paid, must
be addressed to the editor. No subscriptions for a less
period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied
from the beginning of the present volume. july 21

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS ANGELICA GILBERT & Miss EDWARDS recommence their Boarding School at New Haven on the 1st Oct. next.

And to those who are seeking information of Schools at this time, it may be acceptable to learn, that they have been engaged in teaching young ladies more than twelve years, and with the aid of two Assistants carry their pupils through the lower as well as higher branches of English education:—that those who study Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, have here also the advantage of attending the College Lectures on these sciences, at a small additional expense; that the Masters in French and Drawing are those employed by the Faculty. Dancing is taught by a French Lady: Music, vocal and instrumental, by Miss GILBERT. Their establishment accommodates very conveniently about thirty boarders.

Reference may be had to Parents and Guardians of their scholars from several distant as well as near States, and by permission of a few friends, well known to the community; among the former especially the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Caleb C. Woodhull, Leonard Kip, President Duer and William Cairres, Jun. Esqrs., New York; Jacob Le Roy, of Le Roy, Genesce; Erastus Sparrow, Buffale, A. B. Spooner of Petersburg, Va.; James H. Southall, of Halifax, N. C.; James Sanford, Mobile; Hon. Gustavus Swan, of Columbus, Ohio; Reuben Booth, Esq., Danbury, Ct.; and among the latter to Governor Marcy and Jesse Buel, Esq. Albawy: as well as to the Rev. Dr. Croswell and Professor Silliman, of New Haven.

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. practically illustrated by Sims, folio.
Tredgold on the Steam Engine, quarto.
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Freizi, on Rivers and Torrents, 1 vol. quarto.

Freizi, on Rivers and Torrents, I vol. quario.

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The above, together with many more, (too numerous for an advertisement) valuable works of the same class of science, are this day received, by F. TAYLOR, for sale, together with a large collection of works of a similar character, previously on hand.

E NGLISH BOOKS imported by F. TAYLOR. Will be opened this day by F. TAYLOR, (just received by the Wellington, from London.) a large collection of some of the most valuable books ever brought to Washsome of the most valuable books ever brought to Washington, chiefly practical scientific works, embracing all that is new in Great Britain on the subjects of Architecture, Civil Engineeting, Geology, Mineralogy, Naval and Military Science, &c. &c. &c. together with many of the older works on the same subjects, of established reputation; as well as new and standard works in every class of literature, illustrated books, &c. &c. too numerous for the limits of a newspaper advertisement. They will be shown to any one who may take an interest in examining them, (being imported direct) will be sold as low as they can possibly be afforded by any bookseller in the United States.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.—An explanation of the I laws of growth and exercise; through which a pleasing contour, symmetry of form, and graceful carriage of the body are acquired; and the common deformities of the spine and chest prevented. By John Bell, M. D. One

volume.

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SOUVENIRS FOR 1839.—The 'Gift,' edited by Miss

Leslie.

The Violet, edited by Miss Leslie.

Are just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, Immediately East of Gadsby's.

Also, just received, Napoleon and his Times, by Caulincourt, the Duke of Vicenza, in 2 vols.

Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities; or the Hunting, Shooting, Racing, Sailing, Eating, Eccentric, and Extravagant Exploits of that renowned sporting citizen, Mr. John Jorrocks, in 2 vols.

CHEAP BOOKS.—Don Quixotte, complete in four volumes, handsomely bound, price (for the set) \$1

All Marryatt's Novels, handsomely printed in pocket volumes, and full bound in fancy-colored morocco, price 25 cents per volume, some of the novels being complete in one volume, and none of them taking up more than two. Sold singly or by the set at the above price.

The Scottish Chiefs, complete in 3 volumes, price, for the set 75 cents.

F. TAYLOR. THEODORE SEDGEWICK'S Public and Private Economy, 2d part, is just published and this day re 1 Economy, 2d part, is just published and this day received, for sale by oct 10

LIFE OF BRANDT, including Wars of the American Revolution, by W. L. Stone, in 2 vols. octavo, with many engravings is this day received, for sale by oct 6 F. TAYLOR.

TEXAS.—Its History, Soil, Climate, Productions, Resources, Prospects, &c. &c. with Geographical, Topographic al and Statistical accounts of the country, by the Rev. C. Newell, I volume, with an engraved map, price 87 cents—is just published and this for sale by

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Temperance Union. AN ONLY SON.

"Man's inhumanity to man, Makes countless thousands mourn."

I knew an only son, a boy of rare promise he grew up strong, bold and active, full of spirit and full of enterprise. His parents were opulent and intelligent; their views of life with all its responsibilities were broad and deep;—generous in their affection, they min-gled extensively in society, which was enno-bled by their influence. They were rich in their domestic joys; their son, their darling son, was a source of the purest delight. There seemed no cause for solicitude for him; no weak points to watch over, to guard and support; he possessed a sound constitution; his intellect and his temper were as fair, free from any defect as were his physical powers; the leading object of his parents seemed to be to give to every faculty its most vigorous growth, and spread the whole character to its broadest expanse. The youth passed through his collegiate course honorably to himself and his friends; and being inclined to active life, he joined a commercial house in one of our largest cities. Here his prospects were full of promise; he was encircled by triends that were in the full career of prosperity; his na-tural temper was so fine—so pleasing was he in his general intercourse with the world, that he not only had no enemies, but all his asso ciates would have rejoiced in his greatest prosperity. He was prosperous; and apparently forming for himself a permanent home. All who had known him from his youth expected to see him standing foremost among our rich and honorable merchants; when, suddenly, without any apparent cause, his partnership was dissolved.

The house to which he belonged continued on in an honorable course of business till it had amassed solid wealth; his partners, in no qualification superior to himself, lived on in luxury, pleasure, and all the charities of life: embosomed in friends, and eventually, in retired leisure to cultivate the higher powers of their nature, while this young man, the hope of his parents, went away alone, a prey to the ravages of alcohol;—the wine cup had ruined him. He had strict integrity, he had a capacity for all business, but he fell as a fortress which has long been daily besieged till it is all undermined; a whole garrison on the ramparts cannot save it, it falls headlong, and all buried in the common ruin. He went home to his distressed parents, but he had too much feeling left to be willing to witness the misery he alone had caused; he fled from his home. and-sought a solitude of his own, and there

yielded up all his hopes.

He took the dreadful poison till his powers were all destroyed; his memory was broken, his affections were scorched and scathed as by a stroke of lightning, and his reason-he seemed to have none, but at some lucid intervals it would rise in its full strength, goaded on by conscience, that worm that never dies; and gladly would he have taken his hated life, his hand was often arrested by the fear of coming wrath; he died alone, and the cloud of oblivion settled over his memory. His parents never utter his name; they drank to the dregs the cup of bitterness; he passed away, and no trace is left behind him ;—deep furrows lie hidden in a few hearts, untold to that world which looks on and passed by on the other

EXTRACTS FROM THE CLOCKMAKER; Or the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick,

of Slickville.

The folks at New Orleans put me in mind of children playin' in a churchyard jumpin' over the graves, hidin' behind the tombs, a larfin' at the emblems of mortality, and the queer old rhymes under 'em, all full of life and glee, and lun above ground, while underneath it is a charnel-house, full of winding sheets, skeletons, and generations of departed citizens .-That are place is built in a bar in a harbor: made of snags, drift wood and chokes, heaped up by the river, and then filled and covered with the sediment and alluvial of the rich bottoms above, brought down by the freshets. It's peopled in the same way. The eddies and tides of business of all that country centre there, and the froth and scum are washed up and settle at New Orleans. It's filled with all sorts of people, black, white and Indians, and their different shades, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch; English, Irish and Scotch, and then people from every State in the Union. These last have all nicknames. There's the hoosiers of Indians, the suckers of Illinoy, the pukes of Missuri, the buckeyes of Ohio, the red horses of Kentucky, the mudheads of Tennessee, the wolverines of Michigan, the eels of New England, and the corn crackers of Virginia. All these, with many others, make up the population, which is mottled with black and all its shades, 'most of all supplied by emigration. It is a great caravansary filled with strangers, disperate enough to make your hair stand an eend, drinkin' all day, gamblin all night, and fightin' all the time. pervades all natur' there; it breathes in the air, and it floats in the water, and rises in the vapors and exhalations, and rides on the whirlwind and tempest; it dwells on the drought, and also in the inundation. Above, below, within, around, every where is death; but who knows, or misses, or mourns the stranger Dig a grave for him, and you plunge him in the water-the worms eat the coffin, and the crocodiles have the body. We have mills to Rhode Island with sarcular saws, and apparatus for makin' packin' boxes. At one of these factories they used to make 'em in the shape of coffins, and then they served a double purpose; they carried out onions to New Orleans.

and then carried out the dead to their graves. That are city was made by the freshets. Its a chance if it ain't carried away by them. It may yet be its fate to be swept clean off by 'em, to mingle once more with the stream that deposited it, and form new land further down the river. It may chance to be a spot to be pointed out from the steamboats as the place where a great city once stood, and a great battle was once fought, in which the genius and valor of the new world triumphed over the best troops and the best gineral of Europe. That place is jist like a hot-bed, and the folks like the plants in it. People do grow rich fast, but they look kinder spindlin' and weak, and they are e'en a 'most choked with weeds and toadstools that grow every bit and UNCLE SAM'S PECULIARITIES.

Bentley's Miscellany. Pedlar-Have you been to the Bowery lately, neighbor?

Stranger-Not very lately. Pedlar-What a first rate place that is for

Kentuck-Don't talk of York music. I have horn as come from France that'ill turn al the milk sour when you blow it hard.

Pedlar-And I have a trumpet that will throw a monkey into fits.

Kentuck-Why I can whistle better than some of them common trumpets. I whistled once a kind of sharp, and it gave a polecat a Pedlar-When I was last at the Bowery, the musicioners played so strong that it tuk two men to hold the leader of 'em in his seat;

others could'nt overtake him, although they all did their tightest.

Kentuck—It takes me to sit some tunes as I can play, and I can hardly. I played on an old frying-pan once so powerful that it driv

and in one part he played so fast, six of the

Pedlar-That was 'cause the frying-pan was cracked, and driv every thing as mad as

Kentuck-Well I'll tell you a fact. There's fife in Kentuck that once whistled so piercing, that it bored a hole slick through the shin-

Pedlar-Yes, that's true; and there's a drum at the Bowery that has to be played by a leetle baby, for if a grown man was to try it, it would go like thunder, and prehaps blow the roof off the house.

Farmer-I want to tell you two of a dream I had the other night; I dremt as all the liars was dead, and it's come true. Kentuck-Yes, they're all dead.

Pedlar-Except two, and they are fixed in this part of the State. Kentuck-You've seen something, that's a

fact, though you are a leetle man. Where were you raised?
Pedlar—Why, I was raised, I expect, in
Connecticut. I'm four feet nothing and a half, with one over when my boots are on. My father lived on Birmingham, fourteen miles from Rome, and not far from Syracuse. My father built the first house there, and named it after a power of pans called Birmingham hard-ware, as we had on hand from Boston.

Twelve new towns have been fixed since then

all around us. When they all join considera-

Eloquence of the Earl of Chatham .- All

accounts, however, concur in representing the

ble, my father is going to call it Mount Olympus, and I calcylate it'll be the finest city in this or any other country.

effects of his eloquence to have been prodigious. The spirit and vehemence which animated its greater passages, their perfect application to the subject matter of debate, the appositeness of his invective to the individual assailed, the boldness of the feats he ventured upon, the grandeur of the ideas which he unfolded, the heart-stirring nature of his appeals, are all confirmed by the united testimony of all his contemporaries; and the fragments which remain bear out to a considerable extent such representations: nor are we likely to be misled by those fragments, for the more striking persons were certainly the ones least likely to be either forgotten or fabricated. To these mighty attractions was added the imposing, the animating, the commanding power of the countenance singularly expressive; an eye so piercing that hardly any one could stand its glare; and a manner altogether singularly striking, original and characteristic, notwithstanding a peculiar defective and even awkward action. Latterly, indeed, his infirmities precluded all action; and he is described as standing in the House of Lords, leaning upon his crutch, and speaking for ten minutes together in an under-tone of voice scarcely audible, but raising his notes to their full pitch when he broke out into one of his grand bursts of invective or exclamation. But in his earlier time, his whole manner is represented to have been, beyond conception, animated and imposing. Indeed, the hings which he affected by it principally, or at least have made it possible to attempt, almost exceed belief. Some of these sallies are, indeed, examples of that approach made to the ludicrous by the sublime, which has been charged upon him as a prevailing fault, and represented under the name Charlatanerie -a favorite phrase with his adversaries, as in later times has been with the ignorant undervaluers of Lord Erskine. It is related, that once in the House of Commons he began a speech with the words, "Sugar, Mr. Speaker." and then observing a smile to prevail in the audience; he paused, looked fiercly round, and, with a loud voice, rising in its notes and swelling into vehement anger, he is said to have pronounced again the word "Sugar!" three times, and having thus quelled the house and extinguished every appearance of levity or laughter, turned round and disdainfully asked, "who will laugh at sugar now?" We have this anecdote upon good traditional authority; that it was believed by those who had the best means of knowing Lord Chatham, is certain; and this, of itself, shows their sense of the extraordinary powers of his manner, and the reach of his audacity in trusting to those powers .- Edinburgh Review.

The Key of Death .- In the collection of curiosities preserved in the Arsenal at Venice, there is a key, of which the following singu-

About the year 1690, one of those dangerous men, in whom extraordinary talent is only the fearful source of crime and wickedness beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant or trader in Venice,-The stranger, whose name was Tebaldo, became enamored of the daughter of an ancient house, already affianced to another. He demanded her in marriage, and was of course rejected. Enraged at this, he studied how to be revenged. Profoundly skilled in the mechanical arts, he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon which could be imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constructed, that it could be turned round with little difficulty. When turned, it discovered a spring, which on pressure, launched from the other end a needle or lancet of such subtle grain as fast-and twice as natural .- pp. 181, firmness, that it entered into the flesh, and bu ried itself there without leaving any external

trace. Tebaldo waited, in diguise, at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he loved was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin sent the slender steel, unperceived, into the breast of the bridegroom. The wounded man had no suspicion of injury, but, seized with sudden and sharp pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted, and was carried to his house amid the lamentations of the hridal party. Vain was the skill of the physicians, who could not divine the cause of this strange illness, and in a few days he

Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the maiden from her parents, and received a se-cond refusal, They too perished miserably in a few days. The alarm which these deaths, which appeared almost miraculous, occasioned, excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates, and when on close examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the bodies, the small instrument was found in the gangrened flesh, terror was universal: every one feared for his own life. The maiden, thus cruelly orphaned, had passed the first months of her mourning in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak with her at the gate. The face of the foreigner had ever been displeasing to her, but, since the death of all those most dear to her, it had become odious, (as though she had a presentment of his guilt,) and her she had a presentment of his guilt,) and her reply was most decisive in the negative. Tebaldo, beyond himself with rage, attempted to wound her through the gate, and succeeded; the obscurity of the place prevented his move-ment from being observed. On her return to her room the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and uncovering it, she found it spotted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased; the surgeons who hastened to her assistance, taught by the past. wasted no time in conjecture, but cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the lady. The state inquisition used every means to discover the hand which dealt these insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was carefully searched, the infamous invention discovered, and he perished on the gibbet.

An Autumnal View .- Mount the hill west of our borough, says the Pottsville Journal, look down the gorge of the Sharp mountain, where the Schuylkill breaks through on its southward course; observe the varied foliage of the trees, the busy life of the canal, and the placid river in the distance, and it will amply compensate you for a half hour's walk. The extreme warm weather of the past summer has made the diversity of tints more varied than ever, and there is not a sweeter view any where this side of Mahomet's paradise. Beautiful and picturesque as is our whole vicinity, this is the diamond gem of the whole. Our town, like a panoramic view, is at our feet; here and there through the foliage of the sun lighted valley the crystal river is seen peeping, and then bounding away to the south; the towering mountains which overhang the stream seem like the work of Titans, and

"The loose crags with threatening mass-Lay tottering o'er the hollowed pass, As if an infant's touch could urge Their headlong passage down the verge."

The scenery of Schuykill county will in a few short years hold a conspicuous place in the port folio of the artist, and the sketch of the tourist; every diversity of view from the quiet domestic scenes of rural life, to the bold majestic grandeur of frowning rocks and beetling mountains may attract the

The vile and abominable practice, so much in vogue in Europe, of bribing servants to attend to travellers-and which seems to be gaining ground in this country, is rebuked by a writer in the New York Gazette as follows:

" Doceurs to Servants .- This infamous system is carried to such an extent in England, as not only to be a serious tax upon strangers, but operates as a check and discouragement to travellers.

"In some houses in this city, a few landlords have attempted to introduce this vile It ought to be totally discounte system. nanced, there is no cause for it here. In England and Europe generally servants are badly paid. It is quite the reverse here; they need no vails; they are amply paid for all they do. That class of servants who are constantly watching the departure of strangers to extort pay for services not rendered, ought to be immediately discharged and the reason given. If the hotels alluded to do not cause the practice to be discontinued, we shall put them in a book we are compiling for the use of the summer traveller, that the hotels who encourage 'begging servants' may be avoided."

The Everglades of Florida .- The few persons who have penetrated into the neighborhood of this region, have represented the climate as most delightful; but from want of actual observation, could not speak so confidently of the soil, though from the appearance of surrounding vegetation, a portion of it must be rich. Whenever the aborigines shall be forced from their fastnesses, as they eventually must be, the enterprising spirit of our countrymen will very soon discover the sections best adapted to cultivation, and the now barren or unproductive everglades will be made to blossom like a garden. It is the general impression that these everglades are uninhabitable during the summer months, by reason of their being overflowed by the abundant rains of that season: but if it should prove that their inundations are caused by obstructions to the natural courses of the rivers, as outlets to the numerous lakes, American industry will remove those obstructions.

Antidote for Arsenic .- The perioxide of iron is said to be an efficient agent in counteracting the effect of arsenic when taken into the stomach. In a recent case, in this city, it was advantageously administered by Dr. R. H. Thomas to a man named Biddle, who had in mistake awallowed twenty grains of arsenic. The first dose given was half a fluid ounce of the hydrate in the wet state, about the consistence of cream, in a tumbler of water, which was six hours after the arsenic had been swallowed. At the same time a large dose of magnesia was given which was repeated every two hours. The doses of the hydrate were repeated every ten or fifteen minutes in two ounces of water. In the course of ten hours the patient was considered out of danger, having taken eight ounces of the suspended hydrate, and three or four doses of magnesia. Prov. Cour.

Lake Michigan has fallen 4 to 6 inches since July .-Western lakes. Not less than a million acres, we are told, at the time of the highest water, had disappeared.